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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1903.

A BANKER'S VIEW.

In the October number of the North American Review, Mr. William A. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange Bank of New York, contributes an article "Congress and the Currency," in which he contends that there is plenty of money in the country, and that very slight changes are necessary in our financial system to make it adequate. He shows that whereas the per capita circulation in 1896 was \$21.10; in 1901 it is \$29.04. "If, these figures evinced a tendency to decline," says Mr. Nash, "that might well create a disposition to remedy and meet the loss; but with a conceded growth of the country there is also a material in crease of the money necessary to handle and encourage that growth." He holds that the recent liquidation in the stock market has been perfectly proper and that it has been conducted on lines of high ability and financial strength, the question of money playing but a small part in the drama. He declares that the panic of 1903 has been the best behaved of any of our business cyclones, evincing a growing soundness of American me thods, and an approach to that ideal conservatism, which works towards a correction of excesses and over trading

Coming then to speak directly of the currency question, he says, that the events of 1903 are an object lesson in currency matters; that, to his mind, stamps asset currency as something not to be de sired by the conservative, because tending, if adopted, to create an era of inflation, from which dignified retirement would be impossible, and to invite a financial collapse. In his opinion, if the present basis of national bank currency could be maintained, and the present volume assured, nothing better could be asked. He holds with the home maxhn, that a national debt is a national blessing." when it becomes the basis of a currency so confidently relied upon by the people as that issued by the national banks."

Mr. Nash thinks that the only trouble with our system is the process by which money is taken by taxation out of the channels of trade and hoarded in the treasury, and that the removal of this defect at this time is the only action required. With some show of egotism, he says that Wall Street understands better than all the country combined the monetary question and the needs of the country in currency matters. But if he should go out into the rural districts and view, he would probably come to a different conclusion. It was the lack of currency in the rural districts, that damand for more m resulted in the free silver agitation of 1896. But that is now history, and that phase of the question need not be discussed, except so far as to say that whenever there comes another money pinch, there will be another demand from these same districts for more money, and another agitation in kind of free silver.

But we have yet come to the most in teresting part of Mr. Nash's article, He says that it has not escaped attention that the people themselves are taking a hand in currency expansion to an extent with which bankers more than any other class are familiar, He refers to the immense increase in bank accounts and the use of checks as a substitute for currency, and he commends the system. It is true that the number of bank accounts has greatly increased and there has been a larger increase in the of business, although this system is large ly confined to the cities, and is not in general use throughout the rural dis tricts. But that is neither here nor there that the check system increases the currency. It is true that checks are a substitute for money, as that term is popularly applied, but we do not see how the check system increases the supply of currency. It makes easy change, but every good check which passes current must be represented by an equal amount of money in bank.

But the strange part of Mr. Nash's argument is that he commends the "check system of currency;" and yet is opposed to an asset currency issued by the bank. In our view, one of the hest arguments in favor of asset currency is the check system. A check is nothing but a demand upon a bank, and its value depends first upon the credit of the drawer and second upon the credit of the bank. But, in spite of this, checks

It mes for conspiracy to defraud the government out of amounts believed to agregate \$215,000, and three times for ask in gregate \$215,000, and three times for conspiracy to determine whether or not Senator Margue is reported from Parls. A male second in gree is reported from Parls. A male second in gree is reported from Parls. A male second in gree is reported from Parls. A male second in gree is reported from Parls. A male second in gree is reported from Parls. A male striking instance of cantine tim's successor shall be chosen directly or by the old method."

Tammany's capture of two of the candidates selected by the Fusionists is complete, but the Fusionists have thrown those gentlemen off their tim's successor shall be chosen directly or by the old method."

Tammany's capture of two of the candidates selected by the Fusionists have thrown those gentlemen off their tim's successor shall be chosen directly or by the old method."

Tammany's capture of two of the candidates argument is that he commends the "check system of currency," and yet is op-

pass around from one to another, and it is rarely that any question of doubt is raised. That sort of "currency" is in no way secured; it circulates on faith. Yet Mr. Nash contends that notes issued by a bank under legalized system with proper safeguards thrown around it and redeemable in gold on demand would be a very doubtful and dangerous sort of currency. It seems to us a very plain proposition that properly secured bank notes would be in every way safer than a bank check.

The country needs an elastic currency that will expand and contract according to the needs of trade, and such a currency can be only supplied by the banks.

The Confederate veterans of Missouri have passed resolutions vigorously condemning the suggestion should be rewritten and improved—they wish the old, familiar song to stand. It going to stand, but not because it is familiar; the music is familiar, but not one person in a thousand know the words. They were written for a negro minstrel 'walk around" and are a jumble about love, flirtation, pancakes, cotton and persimmon seed. Yet though scores of substitutes for them have been written, none has proved acceptable, and so we say the old song is going to stand; certainly it looks that way now. As for its music, that is good enough. Excepting the Marseillaise, who know of no more inspiring

"Dixle" was composed in New York by Dan Emmet, in 1859, That was the year of the John Brown raid, which, in a sense, was the beginning of the war between the States. "Dixie" was "all the rage" in the winter of 1860-'61 and he New Orleans soldiers were the first to adopt it. They carried it with them o their camp and helped by its name 'Dixie" was at once popularized as the great Southern war song and military band piece.

By the way, there were not many good bands in the South when the war was at

The instruments needed were not easily obtained; many of those used were captured from the enemy. Skilled musicians were scarce; the pay offered hardly be ing worth mentioning And in addition to their duties as musicians, in the closing years of the war, they had to serve as an ambulance corps-as litter bearers. to be more specific.

Moreover, in those bitter days, there were few parades or ceremonious guate mounts and accordingly the bands were carely put to use.

"Camp Lee," which was "the new fair grounds," and later the "Exposition grounds," was the Confederate "Camp of Instruction," and there many regimental oands, when first formed, were sent for instruction and practice, and "Dixie" was one of the pieces each band was ambitious to learn to play. But as we have said, as the war wore one-as the armies were held fast in the intrenchments, as every man who could fire a musket was needed at the front, as parades and marches became more and more infrequent, the bands were in evidence less and less. in many cases the band ororganization were abandoned altogether and the musical instruments were packed up and brought to Richmond to be stored where most of them were consumed in the great fire of the evacuation. For the cavalry and artillery the bugle sufficed; for the infantry, drum and fife furnished all the music that was needed.

tion. We could welcome an elegant and them. As for the music, that could not be better. It is matchless. It is the fitting accompaniment of the Confederate yell. After all, it is the music of "Dixie, especially when played by a brass band, that thrills the heart, that brings back memories of the long ago; that fills the eyes with tears and the mouth with

POSTAL FRAUDS.

From time to time, and over and oft, there have been newspaper publications referring to the scandals in the Postoffice Department and to the indictment have been laid bare by detectives and special agents. We imagine, however, which started back in the early '90's, and that of the general public, very few realize the magnitude, variety and enormity of the frauds committed. Former officials of very high grade are involved. Feremost among them is James Noble Tyner once Postmaster-General.

> Speaking generally, the abuses comseparate heads, viz: those growing out of the methods of Beavers and Machen and others allied with them; those resulting from malfeasance in the legal others), and those which have had to do with the administrative methods and accounting, and especially with affairs in the Washington city postoffice five

Judge Tyner was Postmaster-General from 1878 to 1882; but later was assistant attorney-general of the Postoffice Department. His resignation had been called for by the President early in March, but he was permitted by Postmaster-General Payne to retain his office was a paralytic and it was impossible for him to perform any duties. He was peremptorily dismissed on April 23d, because Mrs, Tyner, accompanied by her sister, went to the Postoffice Department and, unknown to the officials in charge, abstracted the contents of the safe in Judge Tyner's office.

Another man of mark who is accused is August W. Machen, formerly general superintendent of the free delivery, who has been indicted fourteen times; eleven times for conspiracy to defraud the gov-

indicted persons number twenty-seven, most of whom are, or were, officials of the Postoffice Department; the others are persons on the outside implicated in give ing bribes or otherwise perpetrating frauds upon the government.

The scheme which the law department, or some of its officers, countenanced or promoted was to suppress inquiries made on occasions concerning the fraudulent use of the mails. Then, for a consideration, those persons were put in a position where they might continue to use the mails without fear of prosecution.

There are in this country scores of "get rich quick" concerns that are not entitled to the use of the mails, which, by approaching the agents of the Washington ring, were able to avoid prosecution. Oftentimes suggestions were made to them by their confederates in the Postoffice Department which would enable them to steer clear of prosedu-

Evidence produced before the grand jury-we are quoting the New York Tribune-indicates that Machen has collected tribute on every letter box bought satchet used in the United States, every strap thereon, and every inner case for registered letters now in service. In the case of "the Groff fasteners," a small device for attaching letter boxes to lamp posts, it is charged that the Groffs paid forty per cent, of the profits to Machen. Two and one-half tons of Groff fastners were recently discovered in the cellar of the Milwaukee postoffice, in which city they are never used, as we learn from the Tribune's account.

One of Beavers' offenses is in connecion with the Bundy time clock contract, one in connection with the Doremus cancelling machine. Other persons are charged with defrauding the government through printing contracts, accepting commissions on book typewriters,

These frauds have extended over many ears, and the loss the government has sustained is very great, but the amount of them no man knows. Indeed, it is not imaginable that all the frauds have been unearthed as yet. Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow will soon present report which will codify the abuses in that department and give the public a more connected idea of what the frauds have been than can be obtained other-

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and Major Holmes Conrad, of Virginia, are the special prosecutors appointed by the President in these cases, which circumstance compols us to believe that there will be no lack of ability and zeal from

NEGRO DIALECT.

Some Philadelphians visited Richmond, and asking as to the use of this and that large building, were told in every case that it was a tobacco factory. An that large building, were told in every case that it was a tobacco factory. An aged negro gave them the information, and they, tiring of the monotony of the reply, pointed to a white frame building on a hill, and asked whose tobacco factory that was. The old fellow replied: "Dat, sah, am no fact'ry. Dat am S'n John's 'Plescopal Church, where Marse Patrick Henry done get up an' ax do Lawd to gib him liberty or gib him deaf." "Well, uncle," asked one of the trio, "which did the Lord give him?" "Pears to me yo' must be strangers hereabouts," he answered; "else you'd all know dat in due time de Lawd gabe Marse Henry bofe."—New York Tribune.

That is a good story, but it would be better if told in true negro dialect, instead of in the Northern counterfelt. Our Northern friends seem to know as little about negro lingo as they know satisfying substitute for the words of about negro character. If they write "Dixie," but we never expect to see "am" for "is" and "b" for "v" or "th" and wring in a "done" in most unexpected places and write "massa" for master, they think they are writing negro dialect. They have manufactured a dialect of their own and stick to it. It is strange to us that they do not study the writings of Joel Chandler Harris, Frank Stanton, Tom Page, Polk Miller and other Southern authorities. If so they would save themselves many a blunder.

One of the most notable blunders the Northern writers make is the use of the word "massa" for the genuine negro word "marster." Southern writers of the new generation have fallen into the same error. If we remember, Miss Winnie Davis, in one of her books, puts the counterfelt into the mouth of one of her negro ters. We have often wondered where the counterfeit came from, Surely, we never heard a slave say "massa," and we have never seen any Southern man who did, Perhaps it originated in the old song, "Massa's in de col', col' groun'." But where did the composer of the song get the word? Does anybody know? We have repeatedly asked the question and have never received a satisfaceory

reply.

by the Washington Post, and is quoted as saying that the Democrats of this State have not made up their minds in favor of any particular candidate for President. He thinks preferences for ingividuals will count for little in the choice of a candidate, and that the slogan of the South will be "Show us the with whom we can win." "implies a conservative course and a within the party," he added. Questioned for some time thereafter, although he an to the Virginia primary election system, Mr. Ellyson said: "I believe the people favor the primary principle; its practicable application can easily be modified when it does not work to suit the voters." Asked if that method would be followed in the election of future United States Senators, Mr. Ellyson re-

"That remains to be seen. Unless the State Convention sees fit to make a change, the people will vote directly for Senator in the primaries. The conven tion that meets next year, therefore, will

Guire, of Manhattan, for president of the Board of Aldermen instead of Fornes. It remains to be seen whether Grout and Fornes will acquiesce in this arrangemont. There is some probability that they will appeal to the courts to decide whether, having once been nominated by the Fusionists, they can be summarily

ousted from the positions. Up North there are laws in relation to party caucuses, conventions and nominations such as we know not of, but it is reconceivable that there is one compelling the Fusionists to vote for men who according to their view, have deserted them.

The annual report of the surgeon-gen eral of the army shows that the death rate of the army has increased from 18.9per thousand in 1001 to 15.49 per thousand in 1902. The increase is said to be due to cholera, which has carried off many soldiers who were on service in the

The death rate among negro troops was 24.11 in the thousand, which would seem to indicate that the white man can stand the exhausting climate of the Philippines better than the negro can.

The United States army is composed of men who have undergone rigid medical examinations, and they are supposed to scientifically looked after, yet the mortality, on the average, is about equal to that which obtains in the cities of this country, where there is, unavoidably, many deaths from infantile diseases.

Joe Chamberlain proposes to put duty not exceeding two shillings a quar (eight bushels) on foreign wheat but he proposes no tax on Indian corr (maize), partly because it forms "the food of some of the very poorest among the British population and partly because it is raw material as feeding stuff"-fo cattle, we suppose. About five per cent is the tax that he proposes on foreign meat and dairy produce. Against these increases he suggests remissions of some of the duties on tea, cocoa, coffee, etc.

The Ferris Wheel, of Chicago Exposiion fame, has been rescued from the junk pile and is now to be taken to the Louis Exposition. The present owners of the wheel are said to have obtained possession of it for the sum of \$8,100, but they have sold it under an agreement to be paid \$100,000-to be taken out of the proceeds of its "gate receipts" at St

Englishmen with high-sounding titles are the folks who eat cake and have it too. They come over here, get millions for their little old titles and still retain

As he looks upon his full barns, his swelling cribs, his big stacks and his crowded hog pen the Virginia farmer feels mighty sorry for those poor Wal Street fellows.

The Horse Show and the election will scarcely be over before both Congress and the Legislature will be worrying the life out of the dear reading public. The good old summer time hated to

give it up, but the song of that nor easter was to' the effect that all things must come to an end. A millionaire panic somehow does dis-

turb the equinimity of the gentleman

who has housed a big crop, except he

can't help from wondering what it is all about, Congressman Crumpacker, of Indiana has now been mentioned as a probable

running mate for Mr. Roosevelt. Others are yet to be mentioned. Let us be thankful also that summer

did not bring its knitting to spend the whole winter with us. The President sticks to it that con-

gressmen must be in their places on or about the 9th of November The hot wave was so quickly washed away, and it is well enough that it was

And still they come, the horses for the blg show.

And now you are not so sorry that

you crawled into stouter fabrics,

With a Comment or Two.

With a Comment or Two.

The love of fine horses is a characteristic of Virginians. In the olden days the horse race was the great amusement of our people, and the Virginia horse gained a reputation throughout the Union. The Virginia horse still holds his place in comparison with those of any other State, and the Virginia people have lost none of their admiration for splendid animals,—Lynchburg Virginian.

The truth of the same will be demonstrated in Richmond next week.

We have often wondered how the President of the Tuskegee Institute got the name of "Washington," but from the liberty he has taken recently with the name of our friend "Jones" the question was perhaps, is less puzzling.—Norfolk

"Jes tuck it," so to speak.

But let us not projudge the members of the next General Assembly and declare them incompetent for their duties before they assemble. It may be they will measure up in ability and statesmanship to the previous bodies. If so it will be well and the old ship of State will move forward grandly to peace, prosperity and progress, and the primary plan will remain.—Proderick-burg Star.

Nobody has prejudged them, for there are as well as prejudged them for the progress of the peace of the are as yet no members of the next Gen-

Mexico has pienty of yellow fever. It used to be in Cuba, till the American reople went down there and forced those people to clean up themselves, and their houses, move out their pig-pens and clean up their back yards, and the filth out of the streets,—Raieigh Times.

The logical conclusion, then, is that we should do the reme, thing for the Maximus should do the same thing for the Mexi-

It might be a good idea to start with Mr. Payne and clean out the whole post-office department.—Greensboro Tele-

That good idea, like other good things,

Canine Faithfulness.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 11, 1903.

STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

SUBJECT: "God's Covenant With David."-II Sam. vii : 4-16.

By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education

INTRODUCTION.—Our last lesson closed abruntly with the statement of the fact that David, on the second attempt, brought the ark from the house of Obed-Edom to Jerusalem. The remainder of the chapter (vi. 13-23) records several interesting circumstances connected with that event—the sacrifices offered, the dancing of the king, the contempt of Michail, his wife, his response and her virtual rejection, and the large gifts of the king to the people. Some time after, when peaceably possessed of his kingdom, victorious over all his emmies, David, while sitting in his palace, considered how he might further employ himself in the service of God. When it occurred to him that he lived in a house of cedar and the ark was meanly lodged, he conceived the design of building a inagnificent temple for its racquiton. Disclosing his buoghts to Nathan, the prophet, he was encouraged by that eminent man, who felt assured that the purpose originated in zeal for the glory of God, and that, therefore, God would prosper the undertaking and conduct it to success (chapter viii: 1-5).

NATHAN.—David's adviser deserves more extended notice. Younger than Gad, who also occupied the position as public teacher. Nathan was the latest direct representative of the hools of the prophets, imbued with much of the spirit of Samuel, the founder of those schools. That he was a god! man, worthy of confidence, is evident from his words on this occasion. That he did not lack courage to speak his conviction is proved by the fact that afterward he reproved David for his sin with Bath-shea, and his famous apploque on the rich man and the ewe lamb shows that his prophetic power was of a very high order. David esteemed Nathan as a counsellor and friend, appointing him the instructor of Solomon, his son (II Sam, xii: 24-25), and assigning him to assist in Solomon's inauguration. Nathan returned by rendering valuable service and writing two books, the "Life of David" (I Chron. xxix: 29) and "The Life of Solomon" (II Chron. ix: 29), now unfortunately lost, the f

FORBIDDEN.-On the night succeed ing the Interview with the king. Nathan had a vision, and the Lord spote o him (verse 4), fulfilling the promise made to Moses concerning the promise made to Moses concerning the promistic office. (Num xii 6 an Hatended message, which on David with an Hatended message, which on the promise of the promise

t and enjoy it (verse ii) so that he need not feel uncomfortable bocause there was no house of God. The performance of his royal duty and the enjoyment of the perquisites and privileges of his office bught to satisfy him. In after years David added to this a thought not recreded in this connection, which may have been communicated by Nathan. (I Liron, xxii; 8.)

corded in this connection, which may have been communicated by Nathan. (I STUCIESSOR.—Having forbidden the building of the temple and having assigned two gold reasons, the message of God when Nathan was required to delive to David prosented a series of encountries to the series of the contract of those promises pertained to the divine will. The usuccession. When his days should be fulfilled David's own son should ascend the throne. To an orientalist this promise would be extremely gratifying. Throughout all Eastern lands a man lived largely for posterity. He desired nothing so much as to transmit to his children unpaired whatever good he possessed. (Psalm xc. 10.) He expected in that way to obtain enduring fame. This was true of David more than of any other. He had seen the house of Saul, including the beautiful Jonathan, and had contemplated the calamity with intensest pain. (Il Sam, it 25.) Possessed of an ardent nature, he held his family close to this heart and longed for the welfare of each.

of each.

BUILDER.—But the promise of a son to reign was made more comforting by the promise that he should build the house of God. What David was forbidden to do, his successor, Solomon would do, This promise contained several elements worthy of notice. The temple

Asthma Can Be Cured

The statement of Mr. J. F. Homan, 20 E. Adams St., Chicago, proves that the worst cases of Asthma in the world are not only relieved, but are readily cured by Dr. Schissmann's Asthma Cure. He says: "Asthma kept me in terrible misery for ten years until I used your Asthma Cure. After the first trial I was a changed man. I went to sleep that

would be built, the thing proposed was not improper. David had the satisfaction of feeling that the idea originated in his own mind, and that it was approved, although its realization would be delayed. If Solomon should build it, that would imply that he had a zeal for God, and that must have been a source of much comfort to his father-it would give character and purpose to Solomon's reism which would be in many respects a continuation of David's. Besides if the son would do what the father desired to do, that fact would bind the two together, the one communicating, the other receiving, and both co-working. Finally, possessed of this intelligence, David might devote the remainder of his life to the collection of materials and funds, as he actually did, for the temple, and find great pleasure in that employment.

SUPPORT.—What is a man without God? What can he do? What can he do? What can he accomplish? Ignorant and weak, even when other men think him to be wise and strong his best undertakings are liable to fail. The world's history sets forth the folly of men. What is builded in one generation needs to be reformed or torn down in another generation. Only as men are enlightened, guided and strengthened by the Almighty, does their work endure. David might, therefore, appropriately desire to know whether God would support his son when he became king, and when he altempted to build the temple. The third promise covered this point. God would be a faither, and would act a father's part, punishing for injustive, but never withholding mercy (verses 'li and ilo.). In this way the new king by the justice and goodness shown would learn fighteourness. This support so promised would not be limited to the next generation, but would be extended, so that the throne of David would be established forever. Without doubt this part is Nessianic. (Paalm kxxix;55).

INSTRUCTION.—We may learn by this passage that God has a plan in promoting His cause. Some things are to be done at one time, and other things at other times. Men are ca

6000000000000000000000000 Railroad News.

Captain C. W. Westbury, district passenger agent of the Southern Railway, is detained at his residence, by reason of injuries sustained a few evenings ago while alighting from a street car. He rang the bell for the car to stop at Fourth and Main, but it failed to slow up and in endeavoring to alight, he was thrown to the ground, severely straining his back.

the ground, severely straining his back. His injuries are not at all serious. The following statement for the fourth week in September has been issued by the Seaboard Air Line: Week ending September 30, \$315,821; last year, \$325,978; decrease, \$10,157. Four weeks ending September 30, \$1,039,471; last year, \$1,039,46; decrease, \$49,975. July 1st to September 30th, \$3,002,436; last year, \$2,972,235; increase, \$40,188.

her 30th, \$3,002,436; last year, \$2,342,235, increase, \$39,188.

The report of the St. Louis Southwestern Raliroad (Cotton Belt) for the fiscal year ended June 30th was submitted at the annual meeting of stockholders. The report showed gross carnings of \$7,278,574; port showed gross earnings of \$4,728.64; operating expenses, \$5,25.6103; net earnings, \$2,022,411; total income, \$2,205.013; charges against income, \$1,510,178, leaving a surplus of \$034,834. Last year's surplus was \$728,189.

A Few Foreign Facts.

Two Hungarian doctors have fought a duel over the correct manner in which to treat a certain patient,

During 1902 Paris consumed 2,993,152 animals as food, of which 1,995,107 were sheep and only 317,712 oxen, says the Matin.

Imported foxes have increased to such an extent in Gippsland, Victoria, Aus-tralia, that organized "drives" to ex-tirpate them are frequent. Maitre Labori, the lawyer and defender of Dreyfus, has accepted an invitation to attend the international law congress at the St. Louis Exposition next year and will read a paper.

Louis Gouler, a sculptor of Montredon in France, is sixty-eight years of age, and his beard measures a little over seven feet. When he was only fourteen his beard was a foot and a half long.

On Sunday, September 27th, a commemorative marble tablet was solemniny placed on the little house at Riese, where the Pope was born, in the presence of all the municipal authorities.

Italy is soon to celebrate, at Asti and Florence, the centenary of a great tragic poet, Alfieri, He is buried at Florence. Alfieri narrowly escaped being guillotined in Paris during the revolution.

Personal and General.

Sam Parks, the New York walking delegate, has just been offered \$10,000 to give twenty lectures.

Professor Robert Francis Harper, a brother of President Harper, of the Chi-cago University, will be director of the Babylonia excavations.

Leland M. Finks, of Calhoun, Mo., claims to have the coat of arms of the Washington family, Washington's official pedigree and a silver watch which rormerly belonged to the "Father of His Country."

J. M. Zion, an Indiana horticulturist, who has been in attendance at the State Fair in Indianapolis, says his ambition in life is to produce an apple measuring twenty inches in circumference. He is experimenting with several varieties and thinks he will seen attain his desire.

Starting upon a new career as pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, Pa., on Sunday, the Rev. Dr. William H. Oxtoby was given sound, practical advice on Sunday night by his father, who delivered the charge to the new pastor at the installation ceremonies.

and I have gotten entirely over the Asthma. It is now nine years since I was cured."

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00. Send 2c stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 804 St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package.

Ceremonies pastor at the installation John C. Hinnershitz, of Alsace, Pa., has Just been elected clerk of the Court of Quarter Besslops, of Berks county, without his knowledge or consent. Although there was an animated contest, lasting about two weeks, the first intimation of his candidacy received by Mr. Hinnershitz was the afficial mittee of his election.

J. W. Anderson,

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Wood Stoves, Self Feeders, Coal Stoves. Latrobes. Furnaces, Buck's Ash Sifters, Oll Stoves. Gas Stoves, Scuttles, Pokers. Fenders.

All of the above goods we have in many sizes, and prices moderate.

Anderson. 710 Main Street.

Trend of Thought In Dixio Land

Birmingham Age-Herald: It is a sing-ular fact that Ohio should have more pensioners than New York, aithough it fent fewer soldlers to the war-but any stitempt to expiain the oddities of the pension system is idle; It is here to stay, on the ground no doubt that to the victor belong the spoils.

New Orleans States: This (the refusal of the grand jury to indict) closes the Delaware lynching incident, but we share the hope of the Charleston News and Courier, that it will rise up to condemn the coople of that State whenever they shall attempt to criticise the people of the South for lynching negro brutes who criminally assault while women.

Columbia State: Any preacher who would plagfarize one of the Rev. Dwight Hillis sermons on the South descrees severer punishment than he will receive in this world—but he may fitly be punished in the fullness of time. Atlanta Journal: General Miles must

Massachusetts Democrats came out flat-footed against the other one and en-dorsed him.

Dallas (Tex.) News: Mr. Bryan says man must spurn the dollar. The advice is good, but it would be well lif he would build a palatial barn and house a \$400 Jersey heifer in it before he proceeds to spurn. It is always handy to have heifers or something else about the house before man kicks the dellar out of it.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Home Missian Work.

Rev. Milton J. Norton, of Immihuel Congregational Church, St. Louis, has de-clined an offer to take charge of a mis-sion station in Turkey. Ho says there is more need of missionary work in St. Louis than in the domain of the Sul-

A woman entered a Berlin trolley car not long ago, carrying a bundle of toy balloons. The balloons came into contact with the lighted end of a cigar. There was an explosion, several people were very badly burned, and several more hurt in the panic which followed. The Berlin cigar did not suffer.

The Fate of a Passport

The Fate of a Passpor.

The circus press agent is at work in St. Petersburg. An Englishman, who has charge of the elephants in the Aquarlum in that city, hastened to his embassy one morning to get a new passport. He reported that two of his elephants had selzed his coat, which had been hanging on a nail, and had fought flerely for possession of it. Finally they tore it in two, and the elephant which got the half containing the passport extracted that valuable paper from the pocket and ate it.

Encouraging.

If the price of the white metal shall continue to advance for the next six months as it has during the past sixty days a man will not be ashamed to say that he once belonged to the Free Silver party.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. There will be no effective reciprocity with Canada, not because the merchants and manufacturers of both countries do not realize its desirability, but because the politicians of both countries oppose it, sometimes openly and sometimes opereity, but always effectively.—Chicago Chronicle. The Trouble the Same.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

Elba to Ashland, Account of the Horse Show.

Show.

To accommodate those attending the Richmond Horse Show, special trains will leave Elba Station at 12 midnight, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, October 14th, 16th and 17th, for Ashland and intermediate points. Holders of commutation card tickets will pay local fare to Laurel and intermediate points, and 25c, to points quorth of Laurel in connection with such tickets. Other tickets, including commutation book tickets, will be accepted as usual for passage on these trains.

W. P. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager,

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